

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1916.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month..... \$2.00
DAILY, Per Year..... \$22.00
SUNDAY, Per Year..... \$2.00
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month..... \$1.00
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Year..... \$10.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... \$2.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... \$27.00

Foreign Rates.

DAILY, Per Month..... \$3.00
DAILY, Per Year..... \$33.00
SUNDAY, Per Year..... \$3.00
SUNDAY (to Europe), Per Month..... \$1.50
SUNDAY (to Europe), Per Year..... \$15.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month..... \$1.00
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year..... \$10.00

THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Month..... \$1.50
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Year..... \$15.00

Checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 100 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Paul A. Hunter, 150 Nassau street; Vice President, Edwin W. Wardman, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, R. H. Thiringer, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewar, 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street, E. C. 4, A. C. to be made payable to The Sun. New York office, 100 Nassau street, E. C. 4, A. C. to be made payable to The Sun.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will send them to the editorial office, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BREKMAN 1200.

What Sort of Peace?

Contrary to expectation, there was nothing in the Imperial Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag yesterday which disclosed the terms on which the Teutonic Powers are ready to consider peace with the Allies. The overtone itself is a move in the direction of peace negotiations, but at this time of writing we have no light upon the nature of the proposals. These may or may not be set forth specifically in the communications which the United States and other neutral Governments are asked to convey to the Allies; but until there is exact information as to the contents of the proposal, indicating at least by inference the maximum of demand and the minimum of concession by Germany, the world can form no opinion of the probability of the favorable reception of the overture by the nations now stiffening their military operations against the Central Powers.

The various reports about the basis on which Germany and her allies are willing to go into conference are all indirect and conflicting. They can be considered only conjecturally.

The "complete restoration" of Belgium is a phrase that needs to be defined. It is one of the main things for which the Allies are fighting. But they are fighting, not only for the evacuation by German arms of the neutral territory ruthlessly violated at the outset of the war but also for compensation, so far as compensation is humanly possible, to the innocent victims of that frightful aggression; and, further, for the safeguarding of its neutrality and sovereignty against a repetition of the outrage, and this by guarantees more efficient and compelling than mere scraps of paper signed for an occasion.

The withdrawal of the Teutonic armies from the northern part of France would leave that heroic nation exactly where she was when the war was started; exactly where she stood in the geographic sense, but in life and property and in national prestige immeasurably the loser.

The erection of Poland and Lithuania into an independent kingdom or kingdom would mean the transfer from Russian ownership to German tutelage of the vast salient territory conquered by German arms.

The retention by Austria-Hungary of Serbia would accomplish the purpose for which the war was provoked by Austria. With Serbia annexed, Bulgaria enlarged, Rumania whittled off, Italy deprived of the little territory she has captured, Turkey confined in her seat on the European side of the straits—then a great new Teutonic Power with its allied and dependent nationalities to the south stretches portentously across the continent from the Baltic and the North Sea to the Aegean. Further, the dream of the uninterrupted line from Berlin to Bagdad is realized, cutting far inside of England's water route by Suez to the Indian possessions of her empire.

Can this be the scheme of settlement proposed in the name of Peace by the German Government at the moment of psychological opportunity offered by Von Mackensen's sweeping victories in Rumania?

Florentine Marshal von Hindenburg was reported yesterday by Mr. von Wiegand, the correspondent of the *World*, as estimating the casualties inflicted by the Teutonic arms upon the forces of the allied nations at fifteen million men, dead, wounded and prisoners. Would such a Peace as is outlined above repay the unparalleled sacrifice?

We do not believe that London or Paris or Petrograd or Rome would for an instant regard the proposal of such terms as anything more than an attempt to gain a moral advantage in the eyes of the world and in historical position by proposing impossibilities and styling them honorable Peace.

Let us give Germany credit for longer foresight and better faith.

The Pasteur Treatment.

The Pasteur treatment for rabies is still regarded by many sepiacs as overrated and, worse still, as dangerous to health and life. This incredulous attitude has served to diminish the confidence of the public and has often led to delay or entire neglect, with result of increased suffering and

mortality from the bites of mad dogs. Reports of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, published last August, are so reassuring that a wide publicity may serve to diffuse confidence and save many lives. During the year 1915 654 persons were treated, with only one death. Six thousand persons have been subjected to the Pasteur inoculation during the past ten years, of whom only eleven died, whereas before the establishment of the Institute in 1890 nearly 1,000 deaths from rabies had occurred.

Some of the failures in obtaining similar favorable results in the institutions which operate under the designation of Pasteur Institutes all over the world are probably due to imperfect technique and disregard of the minute details so insistently urged by the famous discoverer. It behooves the public authorities to subject these institutions to licenses, after due investigation of the facilities maintained by them and of the scientific capacity of those who minister to the sick. Only by this method may the successes of the parent institution in Paris be equalled elsewhere.

The prevention of development of rabies in persons exposed to the virus was the last achievement of PASTEUR. Its sensational nature has brought it more prominently to the attention of the public than those more silent though not less effective methods worked out by his scientific mind for the prevention of suppurations and other complications of wounds, which are to-day rendering most wonderful service to suffering humanity on the battlefields of Europe. Even these beneficent results, though impressive on account of their terrible significance, pale in import before the less obtrusive but enormous saving of human life and promoting of human health which have been brought about by his discovery of milk infection and his method of destroying it.

The world will not be permitted to forget its great benefactor, since the process by which this infection is made harmless bears his name.

The Mayor's Veto.

The Mayor, vetoing the action of the Board of Aldermen in cutting items out of the budget, is pleasingly blunt. His conclusion that the board's action was not the product of genuine conviction, "but a blundering attempt of a partisan majority to make political capital out of the appearance of economy," is the plainly worded statement of what is evident to most citizens.

The reductions made by the Aldermen were, as Mr. MITCHELL says, "unimportant in amount and chiefly significant in that they seemed designed to furnish obstruction to the efficient performance of city business."

New York needs economy, but not sham economy put forward for political purposes.

A Grand Chief Conductor Must Know Everything.

Mr. ARTHUR BRUCE GARRETTSON, grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, tells the members of the Economic Club that it would never be possible in this country to terminate a strike by the use of force in France. "In 1910, there HIRSH mobilized the strikers as soldiers and set them to work running the trains that had been abandoned. They could not quit again without facing court-martial as deserters."

If anything like this were attempted here the men would refuse to obey, even to the extent of revolution, says Mr. GARRETTSON.

As we have not universal military service a parallel would not be possible in this country. But while Mr. GARRETTSON is so boldly proclaiming what the railway men would do under every conceivable set of circumstances he might explain just what they would do in the contingency of Government ownership and operation of the roads. Would the men then surrender their right to strike or their jobs?

"The Irishmen That Used to Be."

An Irishman of English ancestry, returning to his adopted New York, laments the absence of the Irish Americans of twenty years ago. Says RICHARD CROKER:

"What comes home to me strongest of all is the disappearance of the sturdy Irishmen that used to be the backbone of the Hall. There were 20,000 of them in my day who voted solidly and enthusiastically, who fought and worked as one man, and a pretty lively man, let me tell you! Where have those Irishmen gone?"

Some of them, not possessing Mr. CROKER's secret of eternal youth, have passed on. The immovables of others purr beside curbs in Manhattan or the Bronx. Long Island and New Jersey could tell that some, like the Boss himself, returned to the care of arable lands. Some, old as the philosopher of Glencairn, toll on contentedly, whatever their lot.

Mr. CROKER's memory for figures is good. In 1890, when he was Chamberlain and Boss, the Irish born population of the city was 190,000, and considering the sons of Irish immigrants there must have been at least 30,000 native men of Irish birth or blood who followed the flag of Tammany Hall. At that period the Germans and the Irish loomed above all other immigrants. That year there were only 48,000 persons of Russian birth in New York. Twenty years later the numbers of these had increased tenfold. The story of Italian immigration is the same, with the influx not quite as large.

The numbers of the Irish born New Yorkers grow less and less. In 1900 there were almost as many Irish born persons here as the total of Russian Jews and Italians. In the ten years that followed the ranks of the Irish born thinned from 275,000 to 232,000.

while the Jews and the Italians rose to 820,000. The Irish rush begun in 1847 was ended.

What Mr. CROKER might have wondered at was the hold which the Irish have kept on the district leadership of Tammany Hall. In the last ten years, despite the great advance of the Jews in political life, they have gained only three leaderships. What is more remarkable, the Italians have not gained any at all. Of the thirty-one leaders in New York county there are four of Jewish, one of German and twenty-six of Irish extraction. In The Bronx list of leaders there is no dilution at all.

Although the leaders of Celtic blood have held jealously to their leaderships, they have recognized the rising races in nominations for office. The Bowery district, which once sent a SULLIVAN or an OLIVER to the Assembly, now sends a BARBA. A HAGAN names a KATZ, a COOGY nominates a GOLDBERG. The German is remembered also: AHEARN'S Assemblyman is SCHIMMEL, CURRY'S is STRAUB. On the Upper East Side, where once the Hon. JIM FRAWLEY was leader and Senator too, a Jew now is leader, an Italian Senator; but that is an exceptional case. The men who rule Fourteenth street are MURPHY, FOLEY and McAVOY.

The Irish are "pretty lively" yet, as Mr. CROKER may suspect. They are as good as ever, even if they do not seem to be so frequent. It is quite possible that Tammany Hall is not as attractive to them as it was in the days of KELLY and the early days of CROKER. The old Boss probably was thinking of the day when, in a city of 270,000 voters, GILROY got a majority of 75,000.

Lowell Gets Even With Whistler.

Lowell, Massachusetts, has decided to break with JAMES ANTHONY McNEILL WATKINS. It will not name its public park after him. He repudiated Lowell as his birthplace and his name and memory may take care of themselves so far as the city fathers of Lowell are concerned.

It is quite well established that WHISTLER never once referred to "dear old Lowell." He insisted that an artist had a right to choose his birthplace and he would not choose Lowell. In biographical sketches to which he contributed he omitted all mention of his birthplace, but encyclopedic biographers assigned him to Lowell and added another detail of his life, that was equally irritating in his later years, the date, July 10, 1834.

Had he lived he might have said something on the subject and found an interesting matter of controversy in the attitude of Lowell. If he knew the gentle art of making enemies he was also versed in the fine art of conducting a controversy. In proof of this was his passage with Sir WILLIAM EDEN, whose wife's portrait he painted and refused to deliver; Mr. FREDERICK LEYLAND, whose portrait he painted as a devil with hoofs and horns; and RUSKIN, against whom he brought suit for denouncing his nocturnal "a pot of paint flung in the public face."

He had a keen wit, a sharp tongue, a bitter humor, and a knack of saying things that the whole world enjoyed repeating. Could that be the reason that Lowell waited thirteen years after his death to avenge itself?

But is the joke on Lowell or on WHISTLER?

Cuba's Olympian Aspirations.

Havana wants to entertain the athletes of the world in the Olympic games of 1920, and it is said that Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN, prime mover in the establishment of the modern quadrennial meetings and present head of the International Olympic Committee, is favorably inclined toward the Cuban ambition. But the committee will not meet again until the war is over.

There will of course be no Olympic games this year. The meetings have been held at Athens in 1896; Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; and Stockholm, 1912. In "all event" scoring European nations have always excelled. In track and field scoring this country, which has made no attempt at honors in the gymnastic and similar contests, has been uniformly victorious. It is greatly to be desired that when the series is resumed the United States shall be represented powerfully all the way through the programme.

In the present state of Europe athletics is not a highly considered part of the business of life. Many, probably a large majority, of the best athletes of England and the Continent took up arms, and not a few have fallen or been wounded. Not soon after the return of peace will the survivors be eager for the battles of the athletic field. When active interest in sports is restored there will be few of the old familiar names on the entry list from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Cubans are looking ahead. It is impossible to reproach them for their foresight. The peoples will return to their normal interests and occupations; and it will be, when the next Olympics occur, fairly time for the Western Hemisphere to supply again the place of meeting. Cuba means, plainly enough, to enjoy the advantage of priority in establishing a claim; President MENONCA has already appointed a citizens' committee to push the project and plan for the provision of a suitable stadium.

But Cuba may expect earnest opposition. The United States will not permit the honor to go by default, and it will be surprising if South America does not put in a strongly supported claim.

forma question burning. Agree that Governor McJannet was so absorbed trying to elect Judge HUGHES that he only got for himself a measly majority of 300,000, whereas if he had selflessly exerted any effort in his own behalf he would have received a unanimous vote, including the Hon. WILL CROCKER and the Hon. HARRY DE YOUNG, and let it go at that.

In the presence of the H. C. L. it was practical economy for the Patterson priest to leave the throwing of rice after the newly wed. Thow pearls, they look just as good.

Chief HEALY of the Chicago police has suffered fracture of both thighs, both legs, his right arm, four ribs, a collarbone, his nose and four fingers of his right hand, his left shoulder and forearm have been dislocated and his right wrist has been shattered by a bullet; he has been cut with knives and clubs and has been kept in the hospital for several weeks. The cause of the incidents? War can have no terrors for a man of his education.

Present negotiations for an international boxing match are amusing. Tactics in the ring are tame beside the strategy of promoters.

WALTER H. WHEELER, who won the French Croix de Guerre for bravery as a member of the American Ambulance Corps at Verdun, will lead Harvard on the football field against the Yale team. Yale would do wisely to take extra precautions to defend his goal line.

Mind your own business.—Germany to Switzerland.

Will the same thing be said to Holland, which also has protested against the enslavement of the Belgians?

The Cologne Gazette observes that "England's selection of a new Cabinet demonstrates LEONARD GEORGE'S intention to become a thorough reformer." The Premier has never been anything else. England expects him to do his duty as a reformer of archaic methods of conducting the war.

During the excitement Mr. BRIDGES grasped a water glass which stood before him and threw it at the head of the Secretary of the Senate. The Secretary's desk.—Paris despatch.

Mr. BRIDGES' time is wasted in the Chamber of Deputies. His place is in the trenches with an armful of bombs to throw at the enemy.

In England there is a soldier who must be intensely interested in the report that the old hero JAMES WELLS has been withdrawn from active circulation on the western front. The name of the Englishman is JOHN DENTON PINKNEY FRANK, late Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in France, who did such memorable work with the First One Hundred Thousand and who did not sink in his last battle, but was "scraped" and set about reorganizing and training the home army. He has made a fine job of it.

An entry in the first race at Juarez yesterday was O. T. True. El Paso probably elected to play another entry in the same race, Blarney.

SOME BISMARK MAXIMS.

Taken From the Iron Chancellor's Parliamentary Speeches.

From THE SUN of February 13, 1871.

When pushed to extremes I prefer my shirt to my coat.—January 22, 1864.

A question of right can be settled only with the bayonet in our European quarrels.—January 22, 1864.

Parties and castes are mutable. They perish, and new ones arise.—January 22, 1864.

The Kings of Prussia have never been prominently the Kings of the rich.—February 15, 1865.

Whoever makes the most promises is apt to carry the election.—June 1, 1865.

All classes do a little smuggling, especially the women.—June 1, 1865.

A great country cannot be governed by partisans.—January 15, 1867.

But Germany is the safest, and you will find that she knows how to ride.—March 11, 1867.

Governments are like women—the youngest please the most.—December 9, 1868.

It is not possible to hasten the ripening of the fruit by holding a lamp over it.—April 15, 1869.

Centralization is tyranny, more or less.—April 15, 1869.

Whoever carries the money bag is the people's master.—April 26, 1869.

Every country knows that peace and security rest in the sword.—May 22, 1869.

Liberty is a luxury which not every one can afford.—May 22, 1869.

People are a great deal more lavish when they pay out of a common treasury than when they pay out of their own pockets.—June 2, 1871.

ARE THE SCHOOLS CLEAN?

A Parent Who Believes the Rooms Are Not Properly Cared For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: As the Board of Education makes an examination at certain intervals of all pupils, their cleanliness in particular, and in such cases where a child has had any illness an examination is made of said child before it is allowed to return to school, would it not be well if the same close scrutiny were given to the cleanliness of the schoolroom, especially the seats and desks, which this child occupies?

I have a little girl attending the public schools who was never ill one day until attending these schools. For the last year it has been very evident how dirty and soiled her dress and underwear are on Monday afternoons, as though she had worn them all week rather than a day. Can't something be done to protect the children? I believe this is partly the cause of sickness.

A MOTHER.

NEW YORK, December 9.

THE CLOSED WINDOW.

It Is Not Opened Because of the Barrenness of Neighbors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Why do so many people living in New York apartments keep their windows closed not only in the daytime but at night? Because their neighbors are dirty and shake their rugs, bedding and floor mats out the windows and on roofs. The noise in other apartments is another reason why we have to keep our windows closed.

A. R. M.

NEW YORK, December 13.

AN UNPAID DOMESTIC.

Too Shy to Ask for Her Money, She Is Reduced to Despair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I wish some one could inform me how some employers do not pay their domestic help. I am almost driven to despair. I have worked for four months and not a cent have I seen. I have to support an old father who is a cripple and pay a woman who looks after him. I have worked for \$75 from my little savings to force down the price of fresh eggs for the winter and buy some warm clothing for father. Now Christmas is coming and I made a pledge three months ago to give \$30 to the church I belong to. My employer has plenty of money, but all I have is 50 cents.

Some may say I should ask for the money, but it is just as hard for me to do that as it is for you to set fire to my best friend's house. Why are we, the domestics, not paid every Saturday night like girls who work in shops, stores and offices? I am sure many a woman who works in a shop or store would be glad to take a place if the employer would be so kind as to pay her every week. Once I worked in Boston, and in that family the boss always came out on Saturday night with a cheerful smile and handed us our wages. I was able to have money then.

People are so afraid of the chances for a little money to do domestic work. Catch them! They want their money and want it quick. If there is one thing I hold against my parents it is that they would not give me an education, but they brought me up to drudgery. Work is all right and I am glad I can do it, but I am not a slave. I am a free woman by every one. When you enter that you must lose your soul. You have no taste, no mind for cultivating. You are just a piece of machinery. You are not a slave, but there are many who are foolish and rude in the domestic line, even using the words "scolding," "scolding," etc., but they are not an example to us who are honest, smart, willing girls who meet.

I hope those great men who mark out the pattern of an eight hour law will also make it a law that domestics get paid weekly. What shall I do? I am desiring to hear from you. I am, NEW YORK, December 11.

A SUBWAY SUGGESTION.

Use Both Express Tracks in the Same Direction in Rush Hours.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I read with interest your editorial article commenting upon the fact that a great many people use the subway who might avail themselves of the travelling privileges of the elevated railroad. I sincerely hope your article will, to some slight degree at least, affect these people and so help reduce the number using the subway.

Each morning while standing on the platform of the Seventy-second street station, I have seen many people waiting for the subway train, while the elevated train is crowded with passengers. I notice that the uptown express trains are only partly full, each car apparently containing not more than twenty or thirty people.

Would it not be possible for the subway to use both express tracks for uptown trains in the morning, say from 8 until 9:30, and for downtown operation by using both express tracks for uptown trains in the afternoon, say from 4:30 to 6:30?

This would practically cut the crowd using the downtown express trains in half, giving fairly decent accommodations to both directions of travel, and inconvenient only a few hundred who use express trains going in the opposite direction.

There might of course arise some difficulties at the subway terminals, but with a little effort on the part of the elevated company, and it seems to me this part of the problem could readily be solved.

The crowding on the downtown express trains and in fact the local trains also between 8 A. M. and 9:30 A. M. and the crowding of similar trains going in the opposite direction from 4:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M. seems to me an outrage on the public.

Theatres sometimes advertise "standing room only." The subway should have signs at each station during certain hours that "standing room such as would be required by Frances C. Hillard, can be offered."

NEW YORK, December 12.

THE COST OF SHOES.

Quotation of Low Average Wholesale Prices Is Called Misleading.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The letter by Mr. Warren on the "Price of Shoes" is misleading to the public. Of the thirteen concerns quoted by Mr. Warren half of them manufacture a large part of their retail shoe sales averaging \$1.15 and \$1.15 and up at wholesale, which prices are considered to be cheap grades and have considerable to do with the average cost of \$2.44.

Thus the average person who does not know shoes will be under the impression that the shoes which they buy should not cost the retailer more than \$2.44 a pair, and that the difference between \$2.44 and the retail price of possibly \$5 to \$8 is profit.

There is no question in regard to the authenticity of the statement that the average shoe sold in this country is at the average person who reads the article will not understand that this average price includes from the cheapest shoe to the medium priced black women's and men's shoes, which when figured together will produce a low average.

I have just been to Boston and the leather condition is very serious. It is not a question now of high prices, but the problem is whether the wholesaler will get shoes to supply the retailer's wants for the spring season. The shoe which the Boston leather dealer, for instance black kid, this kind of stock two years ago was a drug on the market and could have been bought at your own price.

The manufacturers are refusing orders. They will only sell shoes from stock which they have on hand, and it is impossible for them to give a price on future deliveries.

I had an interview with one of the largest of the shoe manufacturers of women's shoes and he lays the blame on the packers and says that if an embargo is placed on leather we will have enough for our own wear and the rest of the world will not demand the price the manufacturers because as England and Russia pay the high prices so must the United States, as the above countries will take all the leather that the tanners have.

The price of today on shoes are nearly 100 per cent. more than they were a year ago, and by January 1 they will be much higher. I am, NEW YORK, December 12.

At the Source.

Farmer—These are the cows. City Child—Which one does the janitor make you take from?

NEW YORK, December 13.

THE EGG MAN TURNS.

A Catalogue of His Woes and His Opinion of City Housewives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: If it be true that one who caters to the gathering great quantities of eggs last summer are now attempting to force the public to pay an exorbitant price for their wares, then I have nothing to urge against a boycott whose purpose is to frustrate the cold storage plotters. If, however, the boycotters are proposing to force down the price of fresh eggs, then I can only state that they are unaware of existing conditions and that their activities if successful will result merely in driving all poultrymen out of business.

The seemingly high price of fresh eggs is due to a number of causes, of which the following may be especially noted: The cost of labor, of material and of poultry food, the stubborn insistence of the hen that she must have a well earned vacation annually, and finally, the ignorance and inefficiency of the average city housekeeper.

To-day I would pay my farm help practically double the wages that they received two years ago. The lumber which went into hen houses constructed on my place last summer consisted of the cheapest "culls" that I dared use for the purpose. Yet the building cost considerably less than a more pretentious building would have cost two years ago.

At this season the fowls of last year's hatch have not finished molting and the poultryman will be unable to persuade them to resume their duties before January or February. While the fowls of this year's hatch are just beginning to lay and will not assume their duties in full before late December or January.

If a hen is to produce eggs grain must be fed to her. I am paying \$2.35 a bushel for wheat, \$1.30 for corn and 75 cents for soybeans. The corn, contrasted with last year's price of \$1.50, 90 cents and 60 cents respectively. The longer Western grain growers continue to feed the warring nations or the longer speculators are permitted to corner the markets, the higher the price of Eastern poultrymen must pay for poultry food.

And now for the city housekeeper. Next summer, when the price of eggs is low, she should put down a large number of eggs in water glass. These eggs will not be first class for table use in January or February, while the eggs as many for cooking purposes and as good as any "fresh" eggs now offered for sale. The city housekeeper, however, will pursue no such course. She prefers to attend the theatres and the movies until some one tells her that she is being deceived. Then she and her friends call a meeting and agree that every one is to blame and save themselves.

Financiers, speculators and manufacturers have made millions during the past two years. Labor has had its wages increased and the Eastern dairyman, after being driven into bankruptcy, has finally succeeded by fighting back in obtaining a small portion of what has been due him. The salaried man is poorer to-day than ever before. The same is true of the poultryman. For many months he has been losing money, and he is now in the "seventy cent egg" stage. Such a man, who is a poultry food that I am seriously thinking of disposing of my old birds and of keeping only this year's hatch.

If the boycott is against fresh eggs and if the boycotters are successful there will be no eggs produced in America. Two years ago, H. S. CUDDEBACKVILLE, December 9.

PACKING FOR EXPORT.

Reiterated Warnings From American Consuls to American Merchants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: American Consuls spend